

1768 1357-1419
January 5, 1769.

W-YOKR
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.



[NUMB. 1357]
THE
JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 13/6 per Ct.
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.
THURSDAY	27	7	after 7	23 before 5
FRIDAY	28	8	7	23 5
SATURDAY	29	9	7	22 5
SUNDAY	30	10	7	22 5
MONDAY	31	10	7	21 5
TUESDAY	1	11	7	20 5
WEDNESDAY	2	12	7	19 5

Days 9 Hours 22 Minutes long, the 5th

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 0d.	Pork	72s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	45. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 10d.
New-England ditto	23. 0d.	Chocol. per doz.	£3 6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	65s. 0d.	Bees Wax	15. 0d.
Single refined ditto	25. 0d.	Nut Wood	23s. 0d.
Molasses	25. 0d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

For the Public Advertiser.

To Mr. THOMAS CROWLE

SIR,
As you have printed her your Letter of Yesterday to your Friend in America, and it may be long before you receive an answer from thence, permit me in the mean time to give you a few Remarks on it, submitting them, as you have done your Letter, to the Public.

The Disposition you shew to promote Peace and Harmony between the two Countries, is commendable: But if you wish to have any Influence with us Americans as a Mediator, methinks you should have avoided giving us Ground for Suspicion that you are prejudiced against us, and that you have imbibed Notions of us extremely injurious, and not founded in Fact.

You speak of us as a People unreasonable enough to expect Protection from Britain, without contributing towards the Expence, which is far from being the Case. The King has no Subjects more willing to grant him Aids in proportion to their Abilities.

You speak of our "dangerous and vain Expectations of becoming independent," and say that "certainly there are such among us." Allow me to tell you, that you are certainly mistaken, and that there is not a single Will in the Colonies to be free from Subjection to their amiable Sovereign the King of Great Britain, and the Constitutional Dependence thence arising; and the charging them with such Views is a cruel Calumny, which you ought not to have countenanced, much less to have asserted it as a certain Fact.

You bring an Account against us of Eighty Millions, which you say this Nation has run in Debt by a War commenced for our Protection; and this, joined with your groundless Insinuations of our Unwillingness to contribute to the Exigencies of the Crown, seems intended to make us odious, as being both burthensome and ungrateful. We cannot take this well of you, when it is known that that War was commenced, not to defend the Colonies, (who were in profound Peace, and had given no Offence to their Neighbours, either Indians or French,) but to protect the British Trade with the Indians which the French had interrupted, and to remove their Incroachments on the King's Wilderness Lands in Acadia. We have never engaged Britain in any War on our Account, but have constantly managed our Indian Wars ourselves, without asking Help from hence either of Men or Money. On the other Hand, by our Connection with Britain we are unavoidably drawn into all her Wars, and always have, as a War, our Duty, borne our Part of them without murmuring. And you might with more Propriety have charged that Expence of Eighty Millions on the Manufacturers of Birmingham, York, &c. who have been obliged to vent for their Goods in the Colonies, and who have

tion of their Trade, was more the Motive of the War, than our Protection, who asked for none. But you pass them over as Hanover, Portugal, and the East India Company whose Protection was expressly intended by Britain, and indeed highly expensive to her; tho' left entirely out of your Account, that the Odium of the whole may be laid on us. As to the "burning all our maritime Towns," which you would intimidate us with, I shall only say, that I wonder how so Barbarian a Thought came into a peaceable Man's Head. This brave and generous Nation can never proceed to such Excesses against us, merely for vindicating our Rights, and endeavouring to secure them by the quiet Measures of Industry and Frugality. However, if our Property is not in fact our own, but may be taken from us at the Pleasure of others without our Consent, 'tis no Matter how soon it is burnt: It is not worth holding on such Terms.

You further intimate, that our using British Manufactures gives us no Merit with this Nation, because we must have used them if our Ancestors, had not migrated, and we had of course been born here. This is an ingenious Argument, which I will not dispute, but only observe, that if Britain is not obliged by our buying her Goods, we hope she will not be dissatisfied by our refusing them; since if we had been both here we might have worked for ourselves, and that is only what we are now about to do.

Upon the whole, as we are not presumptuous enough to ask an Union with Britain, such as England contracted with Scotland, we have no "Proposition" to make, but that she would leave us the Enjoyment of our native and dear-bought Privileges, and not attempt to alter or innovate our Constitutions, in the Exercise of which every thing went prosperously for both Countries, till the Idea of Taxing us by the Power of Parliament unfortunately entered the Heads of your Ministers, which has occasioned a public Discussion of Questions that had better never have been started, and thrown all into Confusion.

I am, Sir, with great Respect for your good Intentions, equally a Lover of Peace with yourself, and also

Your well wishing Friend,
FRANCIS LYNN,
Of Boston in New England.

[The Journal of the House of Commons of South Carolina, published by their Order, from which, the most material Articles, publish'd in our last, were extracted, contained among other Matters, the Circular Letters at length, from the Houses of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, and Virginia, to that of South Carolina. The first of these Letters has been already published in this Paper, March 26, No. 1316. The other from Virginia is as follows, viz.]

VIRGINIA, May 9, 1768.

SIR,
THE House of Burgesses of this Colony, having very attentively considered several late Acts of the British Parliament, and being of opinion that they manifestly tend to deprive the Inhabitants of the Colonies of their essential rights and privileges, have thought it their duty as Representatives of a free people, to take every regular step to assert that constitutional liberty, on the destruction of which those laws seem to be erected. They have therefore thought proper to represent, That they are sensible of the happiness and security they derive from their connections with, and dependance on Great-Britain, and are under the greatest concern that any unlucky incident should interrupt that salutary harmony, which they wish ever to subsist. They lament that the remoteness of their situation often exposes them to such misrepresentations, as are apt to involve them in censures of disloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper respect to the British Parliament, whereas they have indulged themselves in the agreeable persuasion, that they ought to be considered as inferior to none of their fellow-subjects in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independance of their

parent kingdom, the prosperity of which they are bound to the utmost of their abilities to promote, but cheerfully acquiesce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preserving a necessary dependance, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly insist, it is not essential to support a proper relation between a Mother-country, and colonies transplanted from her, that she should have a right to raise money from them without their consent, and presume they do not aspire to more than the natural rights of British subjects, when they assert, that no power on earth has a right to impose taxes on the people, or take the smallest portion of their property, without their consent, given by their Representatives in Parliament. This has ever been considered as the chief pillar of the constitution; without this support no man can be said to have the least shadow of liberty, since they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleases, without their consent.

That their ancestors brought over with them in-tire, and transmitted to their descendants, the natural and constitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the first principles of the British constitution were early engrafted into the constitution of the colonies. Hence a legislative authority, ever essential in all free states, was derived, and assimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power, and the right of assenting or dissenting to all laws reserved to the Crown, and the privilege of choosing their own representatives continued to the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and express stipulations. The Government thus established, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a serenity which liberty only can impart. Upon pressing occasions they applied to his Majesty for relief, and gratefully acknowledged they have frequently received it from their mother-country; whenever their assistance was necessary, requisitions have constantly been made from the Crown to the Representatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmost extent of their abilities. The ample provision made for the support of the civil Government, in the reign of King Charles the second, and at his request, and the large supplies voted during the last war, upon requisitions from his Majesty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late instances of the dispositions of the assemblies of this colony, and are sufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great-Britain did not, till lately, assume a power of imposing taxes on the people, for the purpose of raising a revenue.

To say that the Commons of Great-Britain have a right to impose internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not, and cannot be represented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a state of slavery. What must be their situation, should such a right be established? The colonies have no constitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or pointing out the easiest method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined, before they are acquainted that the subject has been agitated in Parliament, and the Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual representation, which would render all our rights merely ideal, has been so often, and so clearly refuted, that nothing need be said on that head.

The oppressive stamp-act confessedly imposed internal taxes, and the late acts of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the British colonies, plainly tend to the same point. Duties have been imposed to restrain the commerce of one part of the Empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties imposed on such of the British exports as are necessities of life, to be paid by the colonists on importation, without any view to the interest of commerce, but merely to raise revenue, or in other words to compel the colonists to part with their money against their inclination, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purposes. And can it be thought just or reasonable

ble, restricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchase these very necessities at the British Market, that they should now be told they shall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act suspending the legislative power of New-York, they consider as still more alarming to the Colonies, tho' it has that single province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furnish a single article to the troops sent over, they may, by the same rule, oblige them to furnish clothes, arms, and every other necessary, even the pay of the officers and soldiers, a doctrine replete with every mischief, and utterly subversive of all that is dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the Colonies derive from their right of choosing their own Representatives, if those Representatives when chosen, not permitted to exercise their own judgments, were under a necessity (on pain of being deprived of their legislative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a British Parliament.

This, Sir, is a sketch of their sentiments, as they are expressed in a petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, and in a remonstrance to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled. In all these proceedings the Council of this Colony have concurred, and have directed their Agent, James Abercrombie, Esq; to join Edward Montague, Esq; the Agent for this Colony, in applying for redress of the grievances they so justly complain of. Copies were delivered to the President, who is desired to transmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majesty to manage the affairs of North-America, and Mr. Montague is enjoined to consult the Agents of the other Colonies, and to co-operate with them in every measure that shall be thought necessary on this delicate point.

This House hopes they have expressed themselves on this occasion with a firmness that becomes freemen pleading for fundamental rights, and with a decency that will exempt them from any imputation of faction or disloyalty. They have made known their proceedings on this subject with a view that the Representatives of your province being acquainted with them, may go hand in hand in their opposition to measures, which they think have an immediate tendency to enslave them; and are persuaded that the candour of your respectable house will consider it in no other light: They are not without hopes that by a hearty union of the colonies the constitution may be again established on its genuine principles; an end equally to be desired both by the Mother Country and her Colonies.

In the name, and by order of the House of
Burgesses, I am, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

On Tuesday last arrived the Snow Mercury, Capt. Kemble, in 7 Weeks & 3 Days from Cowes, by whom we have Papers to the 9th of November, and from which we have the following Advices viz.

LONDON, November 8.

His MAJESTY'S Speech to both Houses.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE Opportunity which the late General Election gives Me of knowing, from their Representatives in Parliament, the more immediate Sense of My People, has made Me desirous of meeting you as early as could be, consistent with your own Convenience. The Shortness of the late Session of the last Parliament prevented their prosecuting the Consideration of those great Commercial Interests, which had been entered upon in the preceding Session. You will, I am persuaded, agree with Me in Opinion that your Deliberations on those very important Objects ought to be resumed without Loss of Time; and I trust that they will terminate in such Measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential Benefits to this Nation.

It would have given Me great Satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other Powers of Europe had been as careful, as I have ever been, to avoid the taking any Step that might endanger the general Tranquillity. I have constantly received, and do still receive from them, the strongest Assurances of their pacific Dispositions towards this Country. No Assurances, however, shall divert My constant Resolution, steadfastly to attend to the general Interests of Europe; nor shall any Consideration prevail upon Me to suffer any Attempt that may be made, derogatory to the Honour and Dignity of My Crown, or injurious to the Rights of My People.

At the Close of the last Parliament, I expressed My Satisfaction at the Appearances which then induced Me to believe, that such of My Subjects, as had been misled in some Part of My Dominions, were returning to a just Sense of their Duty. But it is, with equal Concern that I have since seen that Spirit of Faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of My

Colonies in North America; and, in One of them, proceeding even to Acts of Violence, and of Resistance to the Execution of the Law; the Capital Town of which Colony appears by late Advices, to be in a State of Disobedience to all Law and Government; and has proceeded to Measures subversive of the Constitution, and attended with Circumstances that might manifest a Disposition to throw off their Dependence on Great Britain. On my Part, I have pursued every Measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the Constitution, and inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legislature. You may rely upon My steady Perseverance in these Purposes; and I doubt not but that with your Concurrence and Support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous Designs of those turbulent and seditious Persons, who under false Pretences, have but too successfully deluded Numbers of my Subjects in America; and whose Practices if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal Consequences to my Colonies immediately, and in the End, to all the Dominions of my Crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The proper Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year I have ordered to be laid before you; fully relying on your Readiness to grant me the necessary Supplies. Indeed I cannot have a Doubt of finding in this House of Commons, the same affectionate Attachment to my Person and Government as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful Commons.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is with great Satisfaction that I now find Myself enabled to rejoice with you upon the Relief, which the poorer Sort of My People are now enjoying, from the Distress which they had so long laboured under from the high Price of Corn. At the same Time that We are bound devoutly to acknowledge in this Instance, the gracious Interposition of Providence, it will become Us to apply the best Precautions that human Wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the Return of the late Calamity. In the Choice, however, of proper Means for that Purpose, you cannot proceed with too great Circumspection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that in all your Deliberations you keep up a Spirit of Harmony among yourselves. Whatever Differences of Opinion may prevail in other Points, let it appear that wherever the Interest of your Country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an Example from you cannot fail of having the best Effects, upon the Temper of My People in every Part of My Dominions; and can alone produce that general Union among Ourselves, which will render us properly respected Abroad, and happy at Home.

Whitehall, Oct. 22. The King, on the resignation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, has been pleased to deliver the seals of the Southern Department to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth, and to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford principal Secretary of State for the Northern.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court of St. James's, the 2d Day of Nov. 1768.
PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the Custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. George William Earl of Bristol, the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this Day administered to him; and his Lordship took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Yesterday Sir Jeffery Amherst had the Honour of a long Conference with his Majesty at St. James's. Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherst is restored to his former Military Honours, and it is said, will soon be entrusted with a very important Command.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Henry Earl of Rochford to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Nov. 9. His Majesty was attended Yesterday to the House of Peers, by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and the Earl of Huntingdon, amidst a great Concurrence of People assembled on the Occasion: His Majesty was just twelve Minutes in the House.

War-Office, November 8.

Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherst, is appointed to be Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot, (or the Buffs) in the room of Major General Ralph Burton, deceased.

Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherst, to be Colonel in Chief of the 60th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot.

It is rumoured that certain persons beyond the Atlantick, are soon expected to arrive here in salva custodia.

By the Holland mail, which arrived yesterday we have the following article, dated Leghorn Oct. 15.

A vessel just arrived from Corsica brings Advice, that the Malecontents who were camped over against Mariana, having received a reinforcement from general Paoli, attacked on the 9th the reinforcement sent by the Marquis de Chauvelin to the garrison of the fortress, routed it, gave the field day a general assault to the place, and carried it after an obstinate fight, and made the French prisoners of war. The advices add, that the loss of the French was computed at 500 men killed and wounded; besides two pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. 'Tis also said, that to this day they have lost upwards of 3000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, among whom are four General Officers, and thirty of inferior rank: that the Grand Maison was dangerously wounded, and that the French would suspend their operations; as the Marquis de Chauvelin was on the point of returning to Paris, with several other officers.

The French court is going to send a further reinforcement of twenty-five battalions to Corsica.

We hear for certain, that if the brave Corsicans can hold out till next spring, more than one powerful nation will effectually interfere in their Favour; several overtures of too delicate a nature for the public eye at present, are now actually on the carpet for that purpose.

We can assure the public from very intelligent hands, who are perfectly acquainted with the present temper of the French, the generality of the French nation highly disapprove of their Minister's conduct in regard to Corsica.

It is looked upon as certain, that the resignation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne will be followed by that of the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, Esq; as one of the Joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

The turnkey of a certain prison, has, it is said, been dismissed from his place, for having behaved with too much civility to a celebrated Gentleman now confined therein.

Last week died at Petworth in Sussex, one Mary Prescott, aged 105, who had bore 37 children, most of whom are now living in good credit: her death was occasioned at last, by a cancer in her breast.

Letters from Leghorn of the 12th of October, say, that the last advices from Asia make mention of a bloody war which has broke out in that part of the world; for, according to the accounts brought by several vessels, the King of Pegu and Brachia has almost subdued the Chinese Empire, which, he says, he is resolved to free from the tyranny of the Tartars, to whom he gives no quarter.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor was at Court, and returned back with the seals.

It was yesterday reported that the duke of Choiseul had resigned, and that the duke de Nivernois succeeded him as prime minister, in consequence of which orders were given for withdrawing the French troops from Corsica.

According to some letters from Genoa, a treaty is on foot with the Court of Versailles, for ceding back to the Republic, the sovereignty of Corsica.

They write from Birmingham, that one manufacturing house there discharged upward of twenty artificers last week, not having sufficient work to employ so great a number of hands.

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Chauvelin has declared himself unable to act against the Corsicans, till he receives a reinforcement of at least ten or twelve battalions; which are accordingly ordered him by the Court, a proof how much the French have suffered in their late engagements in that isle, especially when it is recollected, that besides 14000 men before there, under the Count de Marbeuf, the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him no less than 7000 additional Forces.

Extract of a letter from Balagna, in Corsica, Sept. 24.

"The following is the detail of what has passed in the province of Nebbio; which I told you in my last we were waiting for with impatience.

"Monsi. de Grand Maison, at the head of 3000 men, having taken several posts in the Nebbio, fixed his head quarters at Murto, which he fortified with some pieces of cannon, and placed in the convent near that town his hospital, part of his baggage, and the military chest.

"The detachment which we had at Lenito, reinforced by 500 men from Niolo, put in march the 15th of this month, and attacked the French with such impetuosity, that they soon dislodged them from several posts; and had it not been for a heavy rain which retarded their operations, would probably have made themselves masters of the enemy's camp. This affair cost many men on each side. The rain, which had obliged our men to retire, prevented not, however, a large body of troops, marching from the Balagna to their succour. The French, adverted of this, quitted their camp during the night; and our people found there, on the 16th in the morning, a quantity of tents and three pieces of cannon. Part of our troops pursued the enemy, whilst the rest fell upon the convent of Murato, where the French had left only 50 men to guard the hospital, who were soon obliged to

...with the six officers who commanded them, the loss of the baggage of their General, and about 50,000 livres, which made a part of the military chest.

By this success, we are again in possession of the Nebbio, except Oldetta, where M. de Grand Maitre is now fortifying himself. We shall give the French but little rest; and particular care is taken to prevent their making incursion into the country.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, Oct. 19.

The Russian Ambassador has just received an express, advising that the Confederates of Osmania, in Lithuania, to the Number of 3000 men, had advanced to Nieswitz, the residence of Prince Radzivil, in order to oblige him either to sign the act of their confederacy, or to deliver up to them his troops and artillery; but that at the moment they were preparing to attack the Castle of that place, a Corps of Russian troops, commanded by Genl. Ismaeloff, came up, and surrounded the Confederates in such a Manner, that they could not escape; upon which, they demanded liberty to retire, with promise to desist in future from all Confederacy, and go to their respective homes. The Russian Commandant, rejecting their proposition, and giving them to understand that they must surrender at discretion, they begged Prince Radzivil to intercede for them; and, upon his doing this, the Russian General sent the Courier (the bearer of the news) to Prince Repnin, to know how he must act in this circumstance.

It is said to be the resolution of a certain great Board, that the proceedings of the incendiary leaders of the discontented party in New-England, amount to a treasonable offence; and that means will be taken to deal with them accordingly.

The Earl of Harcourt, is certainly appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

The Earl of Pembroke, is absolutely set out for France on a visit to the celebrated Paoli; and it is said, our brave noble Englishman is determined to act during his stay, as a volunteer, in support of the glorious cause in which those magnanimous Islanders (the Corsicans) are engaged. Lady Pembroke, and family stay at Paris till his Lordship's return.

They advise from Genoa, that a great defection continues to prevail among the French troops in Corsica.

Friday night a well-dressed man was kicked out of a coffee-house in Westminster, being detected in pocketing the news-papers, a practice he had long carried on with impunity.

BOSTON, December 19.

It is reported that some of the troops here, have received marching orders from General Gage:—Some say they are destined for Newport, and for New-York.

We hear the Rippon Man of War of 60 Guns, is expected here from Virginia.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The Hon. House of Representatives of this Province, having heard, in the Course of the late Session, completed a Petition to his Majesty, another to the Lords, and a Remonstrance to the Commons of Great Britain, in order to obtain a Redress of Grievances; and, having Passed a Number of necessary Bills, they proceeded to take into Consideration the Circular Letters from the Assemblies of the Massachusetts Bay, and Virginia; which, having Unanimously Resolved to answer in the most respectful Manner, and fully to concur with the Desire of the said Assemblies, expressed in their Circular Letters aforesaid, and having taken the necessary Steps for transmitting the said Petitions, &c. to England, and their Answer to the said Assemblies, and entered into a Number of spirited Resolves in Favour of Liberty, and the Rights of their Constituents; On Monday last, his Excellency the Governor, called a Council, and the same Day dissolved the Assembly.

It is expected that Writs will very soon be issued for the Election of Members for a New Assembly, and it is not doubted but the same Members who have in a Capital Instance, acted so highly to the Satisfaction of their Constituents, and made such an honourable Exit, will again be unanimously elected.

At a Meeting of a great Number of the Free-holders and Free-men of this City, Yesterday Evening at the Change, in order to consult on the Propriety of re-electing the late Members for this City, for their spirited Conduct in asserting and supporting the Rights of their Constituents; Mr. Philip Livingston, having publicly declined serving again, Mr. John Cruger, (the late Mayor) was nominated, and has accordingly joined the other three Members, and it is not doubted, but those Gentlemen will be unanimously elected:—At this Meeting it was motioned that Thanks should be returned the late Members for their spirited Conduct in the late Assembly, which Motion was agreed to, and the public Approbation signified by three Huzzas.

The Ship Dutcheff of Gordon, Capt. Winn, is safe arrived at London, after a short and pleasant Passage: The Passengers have wrote greatly in Favour of the Ship and Captain.

On Tuesday the 28th Decem. being St. John's Day, by Desire of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, a Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, in this City; the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty the Rector of Trinity, delivered a most excellent Discourse upon the Occasion, to a polite and numerous Audience; several Lodges of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, properly decorated, attended divine Worship: The Collection was very considerable, the Members of the Hiram Lodge only, having contributed One Hundred

Pounds; a seasonable Relief at this inclement Season to the Poor of this City, many of whom have been in the greatest Distress.

Capt. Hamond arrived here last Saturday, in 17 Days from New-Orleans, and gives us the following Account, viz. That on the Beginning of November the French Inhabitants of the Country Part of that Place, came into the City armed, where they were immediately joined by all their Countrymen there, and acquainted their own Governor, that unless he sent away Don John De Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, they were determined to put him and all his Troops to Death, for that they would not live under the Spanish Yoke. That the Spanish Governor being made acquainted with their Determination, took Shelter on board a Spanish Frigate lying in the River, and on the 20th of November he sailed for the Havannah, with all his Family.

Capt. Hamond further adds, That the Inhabitants in general in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the Oath of Allegiance to Spain, they will burn the City, and go over to the English. [A more particular Account of this Affair in our next.]

Capt. Hamond left Penfola, the 13th of December, where General Haldiman was just arrived from Mobile, and intended to embark for Augustine with the Remainder of the Troops in about a Month.

Saturday last his Excellency our Governor, in the Presence of the Council, gave his Assent to 30 Bills passed this Session.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Nov. 9.

We have had a very hot Election in the different Parishes of this Island for a Month past; amongst the Number elected are four New-Yorkers, viz. Henry Livingston, Daniel Moore, Philip P. Livingston and Nathaniel Grant, Esqrs.

Arrivals.—At Milford, The Devonshire, Hayman from Boston; Countess, Chisholm, from Virginia; Bristol, Wallborough, Rogers; New-England; Albion, Spencer, Maryland; Deal, Dutches of Gordon, Wynne, New-York; Gravesend, Grant, Scot, New-York.

Bound out.—At Deal, The John Galley, Holm; the Hannover, Barnet for Boston; The Hanbury, Easton, Virginia, and the York, Berton, for New-York.

[The Proceedings of the Assembly of Jamaica, previous to their late Dissolution, (for refusing to reimburse the Money issued from the Treasury in England for the Subsistence of the Troops in that Island, during the Intermision of their Assemblies, by Governor Lyttleton) does them great Honour: but are too long to be now inserted at length—and we could not do them Justice in an Abridgment.

The Boston Journal did not come to Hand till too late for this Week's Paper, but will be continued in our next.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

General Gage, Kemble, from London. Britannia, Bryan, Liverpool and Newry. Two Betty's Rae; Harmony, Haynes, Jamaica. Charming Polly, Andersen, St. Kitts. Elizabeth, Brown, Canoe. Lafner Hour, Thompson, New-Province. Live Oak, Hammond, Penfola. Abigail, Wentworth, Hispaniola. Rachel, Seamount, St. Eustatia. Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. New-York Packet, Collard; and Freemason, Bentley, Rhode-Island. Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia.

Outward Entries.

Elizabeth, McKemie; Coloden, Hunter, for Newry. Jenny, Mears; Phenix, Miller; George, Paul; and Boscawen, Marshall, Londonderry. Alice, Ryland, Killabegs, Sligo and Killala. Friendship, Wallace, Jamaica. Peggy, Steward, Antigua. Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. New-York Packet, Collard; Freemason, Bentley, Rhode-Island. Ranger, Kennedy; and Industry, Short, Madeira Cleared for Departure.

Albany, Richards, to London. Kitty, Cornwall, Bristol. Hibernia, Burke, Galaway. Hellen, Workman; and Lovely Jane, Chapman, Dublin. Matty, Mackie, Nevis. Mercury, Steel, Jamaica. Molly, Warren; Bowler, Hylton, Virginia. Harlequin, Van Vorhies, Antigua. Rose, Varden; and Saale, Palmer, North-Carolina. Charming Polly, De St. Croix; Lydia, Johnson; and Sally and Polly, Freebody, R. Island

To the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and County of New-York.

THE Appointment of two Members only, by the various Denominations of Dissenters, who form a Majority of the Electors of this City and County, having been offered and not complied with; It was unanimously agreed at a Meeting of several Hundred Inhabitants, that Philip Livingston, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Theodoros Van Wyck, and John Morin Scott, Esqrs, be Candidates at the ensuing Election for Representatives: The Votes and Interests of the Free-holders and Free-men are therefore requested for those Gentlemen.

New-York, January 4, 1769.



For the GRANADES, The Sloop RACHEL, Joseph Seymour, Master; WILL sail in three Weeks; For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS DURHAM, or said Master.

N. B. Said Vessel will take Horses on Freight.

W. C. H U L E T T, DANCING-MASTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he has opened his School, at Mrs. Roger's Boarding School, in Wall Street; where constant Attendance is given on the School Days. He likewise teaches the Violin and German Flute, and the Use of the small Sword to any Gentleman that would choose to learn in private.

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAVING opened his Day and

Night School, informs the respectable Public, that he teaches the following Branches of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or true Spelling, Orthoepy or just Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by ocular Example, and manual Application of some of the Organs of Speech, in such a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required; Reading, with proper Stops, Emphasis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Sense. Writing is also carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who shall be pleased to inspect the Progress of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Mensuration of Superficies, Solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accounts according to the most approved Method, by Charge and Discharge or Double Entry, illustrated by a Variety of Specimens, sufficient to render the whole System familiar to the tenderest Capacity.

57 60 HUGH HUGHES.

THE Creditors of the Subscriber,

are desired to meet at the Province-Arms, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to consider of some Measures to be taken, as well for their own Advantage as the Relief of

JOSEPH SACKETT jun.

Imported per the General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and Westmoreland, Captain Luce, from London, and to be sold reasonably, by

JOHN HUNT,

In Smith's-Street, near Mr. Bend's:

BLUE copperplate furniture cal-

licoes, mullin, cambricks, pistol and othes lawns, Irish linens, dowlas's cotton checks, Irish cambricks, tammies, black Persians, peelongs and fannins, lungee and silk roma's, bandanoes, Barcelona, mode, and linen handkerchiefs; w. men's purple and crimson grain, and fatten dyed lamb glove and mitts, white kid ditto, worsted mitts, gloves, mignion's and black lace, a variety of fashionable ribbons, Hosi's and Bristol shoes, clogs and golo-shoes, children's Morocco shoes and pumps, white, red and yellow flannels, worsted breeches pieces, men's, women's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; white jeans, brown buckrams, glazed lincens, men's buckskin and other gloves, men's and boy's felt hats, sailors bound caps; a variety of coloured, Flemish, Scots and darsing threads; Balladine sewing silks, scart twist, silk knee garters, silk ferrits, quality and shoe bindings, tapes, bobbins, shirt buttons, cotton laces, pins, white chape, common and darning needles, &c. &c. Also choice Bohem tea.

37 60

Choice new RICE,

Just imported per Captain Schermerhorne, from Charleston, and to be sold by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, and with the last Vessels from London,

A Great Variety of Callicoets,

Cambricks, Pistol and long Lawns, Dowlases and Tandems, Women's and Children's Shoes, Peelong Sattins; plain and figured Sarfennets, Gauzes, Modes and India Persians; a great Variety of Ribbons, Fans, Blond and black Laces and Trimmings; also a great Variety of Tunbridge and Jewellery Wares, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery, &c. &c. &c.

37 60

City of New-York, New Street, (the Upper End)

October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint

the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above Business, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) Deeds for the absolute Conveyance of Property, Mortgages, Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Copartnership, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,

And very humble Servant,

CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested. Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good House with

eight Acres of good Pasture Land adjoining, situate about one Mile from Newark Church, on the main Road to Second-River. The House is almost new, 43 Feet by 32, fronts the Road, has a good Room on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through nine Feet wide, a good Cellar under the Whole, which has one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat or a Store, as a great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy's Mansion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as complete an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to ISAAC MYER, on the Premises, or THOMAS GRANT, at New-York.

N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on reasonable Terms in the neighbourhood.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1357.

[THURSDAY JANUARY 5, 1769.]

The ANATOMIST, No. XIII.

Then art snared with the words of the mouth.

SOLOMON.

IN my last number, it hath been shewn (by arguments which I think all the Whigs, and Kickers, and Centinels, and Remonstrants, on this continent, will not be able to invalidate) that a Church establishment, and Ecclesiastical Courts, having jurisdiction over the laity, cannot by the common law of England, be introduced into America, in the person of a Bishop; and it hath been my good fortune to be able to confirm this doctrine by the authority of some gentlemen, who have long been deemed oracles of the law, and champions for the good old cause, among the Presbyterian party. To what purpose, then, all the noise that has been made on this head, and the pains that have been taken by these gentlemen, and their adherents, to persuade the people of these colonies, that the introduction of Bishops into America, would necessarily introduce arbitrary Ecclesiastical Courts, and lead to a general establishment of the Episcopal Church here? Could any thing more be meant by this, than to alarm and impose on weak minds? Can it be supposed possible, that such writers should believe themselves, when they assert tenets so directly contrary, not only to the known construction of all law, but to their known avowed principles on every other occasion? Or can they mean any thing more, than to oppress and bear down the Church, by preventing her from obtaining her just and essential rights, that they may the more easily erect a dominion of their own?

But it may be answered, that tho' these writers have suggested their fears, that the aforesaid grievances would accompany, or soon follow, the settlement of a Bishop in America, yet it is no where said by them, that the Bishop would derive his powers from the common law.

True it is, that those writers, and particularly the Centinel, have contented themselves with spreading fears and alarms in general, as the easiest way of carrying their ends; and do no where give us the particular grounds of their fears. Had they done this, they would have shewn themselves men of candor; the answer would have been easy; and I should not have been under the necessity of considering every possible ground of apprehension, in order to quiet them. But this task, hard as it is, I have been obliged to undertake, for the sake of truth, and an injured Church; and I propose to complete it with the utmost sincerity and fairness.

It hath been already said, that there are only the following ways, in which a Bishop can be invested with the apprehended powers. He must derive them from the common law, or from statute law; or judges will be intimidated to grant the present laws in a Bishop's favour; or some new law will be made by the parliament, or by the colonies. These are all the ways that have been ever suggested, or which I think can possibly be conceived. If the Centinel can name any other, I should think myself indebted to him for the intelligence.

The common law, I believe, from what has been said, is now out of the question. Let us come to statute law. And here the same gentlemen that assisted me before, shall speak for me again. For sometimes, *argumentum ad hominem*, is the best that can be used; and no men can be better condemned, than out of their own mouths.

The Independent Reflector aforesaid, says—that the only arguments that can be offered, with the least plausibility, in favour of an extension of the English Church establishment to America (without which Diocesan Episcopacy, Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. are chimeras) must be founded on the common law, or the act which established the Episcopal Church in South-Britain, previous to the Union-Act. Having dispatched what relates to the common law, as in my last, this writer proceeds as follows:—taking along with his own arguments, those of Mr. Hobart, in his Second Address to the Episcopal separation in New-England, who is complimented with the title (and perhaps truly) of an ingenious gentleman.

"The act we are now disputing about, was made in the 1st year of Queen Anne; and is intituled, 'An act for securing the Church of England, as by law established. The occasion of the statute was this. The parliament in Scotland, when treating of an Union with England, were apprehensive of its endangering their Ecclesiastical esta-

blishment. Scotland was to have but a small share in the legislature of Great-Britain, &c.—"

"The Scots, therefore, to prevent having their Ecclesiastical establishment repealed in a British parliament, where they might be so easily out-voted by English members, passed an act previous to the Union, establishing the Presbyterian Church within the kingdom of Scotland, in perpetuity; and made this act an essential and fundamental part of the Union, which might not be repealed, or altered by any subsequent British parliament. And this put the English parliament upon passing this act, for securing the Church of England. Neither of them designed to enlarge the bounds of their Ecclesiastical constitution, or extend their establishment further than it reached before, but only to secure and perpetuate it in its present extent. This is evident, not only from the occasion of the act, but from the charitable temper the English parliament was under the influence of, when they passed it."

"The title of the act is exactly agreeable to what we have said of the design of it, and of the temper of the parliament that passed it. 'Tis intituled, 'An act not for enlarging, but for securing the Church of England, and that not in the American plantations, but as it is now by law established, which plainly means no more, than to perpetuate it within its ancient boundaries."

"The provision made in the act itself, is well adapted to this design; for it enacts, that the act of the 13th of ELIZABETH, and the act of Uniformity, passed in the 13th year of CHARLES II. and all and singular other acts of parliament then in force, for the establishment and preservation of the Church of England, should remain in full force for ever; and that every succeeding Sovereign should, at his coronation, take and subscribe an oath, to maintain and preserve inviolably, the said settlement of the Church of England, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging. This act doth not use such expressions as would have been proper, and even necessary, had the design been to have made a new establishment, but only such as are proper to ratify and confirm an old one. The settlement which the king is sworn to preserve, is represented as existing previously to the passing this act, and not as made by it. The words of the oath are, to maintain and preserve inviolably the said settlement. If it be asked, what settlement? the answer must be, a settlement heretofore made and confirmed by certain statutes, which, for the greater certainty and security, are enumerated in this act, and declared to be unalterable. This is the settlement the king is sworn to preserve, and this settlement has no relation to us in America, for the act, which originally made it, did not reach hither, and this act, which perpetuates them, does not extend them to us."

The writer then proceeds to shew, "that it is a mistake to imagine the word territories (in the title of the act) was intended to comprehend the colonies, but only the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, which were properly such," territories depending on the immediate government of England, as fully satisfied the words in the said title. "It is, says he, the invariable practice of the legislature, in every act of parliament, designed to affect us, to use the words colonies or plantations; nor is it to be supposed, that in so important a matter (as the extension of the English Church-establishment, its Ecclesiastical laws, &c.) words of so direct and broad an intent, would have been omitted."

This reasoning is sufficiently conclusive; and certain it is, that no British act, since we had legislatures of our own, hath been considered to bind the colonies, unless they were expressly named. Now, most of our colony-legislatures existed long before this act of Queen Anne. More than 60 years have since elapsed, and in no part of America hath ever this act been pleaded as the least foundation for any Church establishment; but wherever such establishment hath taken place, colony-laws have been made for that purpose.

If then, neither from this act, nor any other British statute, the least parochial establishment, tythe, or temporal advantage, can be claimed in favour of a Presbyter of the Church of England, more than any other Presbyter in the colonies; how could it be possible from statute law to plead an establishment

of Diocesan Episcopacy and Ecclesiastical Courts? No one believes this possible; nay, not even those who at present think proper to alarm their followers with the notion of it.

Since then, neither common nor statute laws that now are, nor any colony-law, can vest American Bishops with the powers in question; all other ground of clamour must rest in the imagination of these writers themselves; and till they will favour us with the cause and nature of their apprehensions, it will not be easy to remove them. Here then I might drop my pen, were it not on account of some well meaning people, who are imposed upon by their crafty leaders, and on whose account, a few papers more may not be unnecessary.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the above went to the press, I have seen a paper, called the Centinel, No. 20; which is the strangest jumble of misrepresentation, and unworthy argument, that ever came from a writer, affecting candor. I shall subjoin a few remarks on some parts of it, for it is in general below notice.

He says, I have gone back to the first settlement of New-England, to find an apology for Dr. Chandler's Appeal.—Now I said at first, that if Dr. Chandler stood in need of any apology, he was able to make it for himself; that my design was of another nature; and that I went so far back, to shew what sort of spirit the antagonists of the Church in America had possessed from the beginning; and that the few writers in behalf of the Church in the colonies, Dr. C. as well as others, had ever been acting on the defensive, far from being aggressors in this, or any former dispute. And I need not repeat the short review I took, as it has opened the eyes of many.

He says, "the neglect of a New-York historian to give due praise to one Missionary, is assigned by me as another cause of Dr. Chandler's Appeal." I have indeed, as part of my plan, to shew the temper of our antagonists, convicted a New-York historian of palpable falsehood, not only concerning one Missionary, but the Society in England, and many Missionaries; but said not a word of this being the cause of Dr. Chandler's Appeal.

He says further, "that I undertook to prove that Bishops had no power to exercise discipline over the laity in matters derived to them from Christ. Now I have no where undertaken any such thing, but appeal to every reader, whether I have not carefully distinguished between the powers both of order and government, that are essential to the Episcopal office, as derived immediately from Christ, and those adventitious powers derived from human laws. The former powers are what we have all along been contending for, as what our Church is entitled to in common with all others, whether lodged in one, or in many."

He says, "I confess Presbyterian Pastors to be Bishops."—Now, I have said, they like to be so called, but have confessed nothing in their favour. On the contrary, I have declared my belief, "that there has constantly been in the Church of Christ, a succession of men, with power of ordination and government, superior to Presbyters."

He charges me with giving Timothy a Diocese, and then stripping him of it. My words are, that Timothy's charge, which was Ephesus, more particularly, "was not properly Diocesan," as he was not restricted to exercise his office there only, "but might ordain and govern in the Church in general, for the more speedy propagation of Christianity." These words were well weighed, and can be well defended. As to the sneer about Timothy's non-residence, it is too low even to provoke a smile; for when he went to distant places for the purposes of government in the Church, or for the ordination of Bishops and Presbyters, it no more dissolved his particular connection with the Ephesians, or made him chargeable with non-residence, than our would-be Presbyterian Bishops are chargeable with non-residence, and their connection with their congregations dissolved, when they gad about to Synods and Presbyteries, in distant places, and distant provinces, during long months, for the purposes of ordination and government in their way.

I have but a remark or two more. "The Centinel, says he, never contended that it is impossible for the Episcopal Ministers to have primitive Bishops;—that is (as he explains it a few lines further) Bishops, without the jurisdiction he elsewhere complains of; for that "in the passage referred to, he says not a single word about such jurisdiction."

Surely this writer forgets his own words.—

"Many members (says he) of the Episcopal communion, detest spiritual domination, and are as tenacious as others of their civil and religious liberty."—And then adds, "left these should oppose the scheme of introducing these new masters, they are amused with the false and inconsistent hopes of being intirely exempted from their jurisdiction."—Now I would ask what jurisdiction can be here meant—but the domination just mentioned, and connected with the whole sentence; the domination which laymen, tenacious of civil and religious liberty, would oppose? If this is not the jurisdiction the Centinel was complaining of, he has been complaining of nothing.

And now, tedious as the Centinel thinks I have been (tho' yet little more than half as tedious as himself) I have brought the matter to this short issue; which if he evades, he will give me leave to use some of his own polite phrases, and cry out in my turn, "egregious trifling, scandalous evasion," &c.

1st. Either the jurisdiction he has been clamouring against, is what he confesses "essential to the office of Bishops, and allowed so to be by every Christian Church;" And then let him give me a reason why the Church of England in America, may not have that jurisdiction, agreeable to her own way? Or,—

2dly. The jurisdiction he means, is that adventitious authority given to Diocesan Bishops by human laws. And then let him shew from what law that now is, such jurisdiction can be derived to a Bishop in America?

* * Errat. In the last Anatomist, for "Matters of Tythes, Dilapidations, &c. read *Laws of Tythes*," &c.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 11. At Cogniac a dreadful storm of hail and rain fell on the 16th ult. by which near 200 parishes have been almost totally ruined; houses, cattle, mills, vineyards, corn, &c. were swept away by the torrents, and near 100 persons drowned.

The new department of secretary of state for America is to be abolished, and that business to be transacted as before, in Lord Shelburne's department, who is to go to Ireland; and be succeeded as secretary of state by Lord Egmont.

And lord C——mis is to be so ill, as not to be able to attend business.

There is now a project prepared by our patriot ministry, and ready to be laid before the parliament in the first hours of the ensuing session, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a considerable enlargement of trade, and some new duties on importations from thence.

A certain great man we are told, begins to relax in his resentments against the Americans, which change of sentiment, we hear, is probably owing to the near approach of the meeting of a certain august assembly, where it is asserted the real friends to Great-Britain and her colonies will have a cool, fair, and impartial hearing, which it is hoped will be attended with happy consequences to the whole.

Several merchants from Boston and New-York, are already arrived in London, in order to prefer petitions to a certain great assembly.

It is remarkable, and worthy observation, that the number and value of our imports, in the port of London, has exceeded, by one third, the exports within these three months past; a circumstance, which bodes no extraordinary encouragement to the trade and manufactures of this nation.

WHEREAS ABIJAH ABBOT, Carpenter, late of the City of New-York, deceased, has left me the Subscriber, an Executrix of his last Will and Testament, This is therefore to desire all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the said ABIJAH ABBOT, deceased, to make immediate Payment thereof; and all others who are Creditors of the same, to bring in their Accounts, that a just Estimate may be formed of the Estate, and the Executrix, proceed to a Settlement. **MARY ABBOTT, Executrix.**

A Gentleman in England, returns Thanks to the kind Gentleman who wrote him an Anonymous Letter dated Sept. 11, 1767; and would think himself much honoured with his Correspondence, under his real Name. Which on his Honour he would never disclose to any Person whatever.

S L E D S,

Two extraordinary well made Esopus ones, To be sold reasonable, by **ABEEL & BYVANCK,** Near COENTIES-MARKET; Also an Assortment of Ironmongery, London blister'd and German Steel; best refin'd bar and Sheet Iron; a few Bars of square Swedes Iron fit for Harrow-Teeth; also Boy's Skates very cheap. (55 58)

WHEREAS my Wife Mary Elizabeth, has without any just Cause, eloped from my Bed and Board: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons, that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, therefore, that no Person harbour entertain or trust her on my Account. **ANDRIES KUNTER.** Hackensack, 9th December, 1768. 54 57

TO BE SOLD, By **EZEKIEL FORMAN,** Living in Princetown, in the Province of New-Jersey, (at private Sale only,) the following Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and pleasurable farm whereon he now lives, containing 310 acres of land: about 150 of which is well timbered, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A stone dwelling house two stories high, ninety feet in length, by twenty-five: five rooms on the lower floor, and as many fire-places; six rooms on the second floor (exclusive of the servants lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places; with one of the best and most convenient cellars and dairy room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finished; to which there is a good kitchen garden as a purchaser could wish to have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length by one hundred and twenty, boarded round in the best manner with white cedar boards, and red cedar posts; the front neatly paved. A well finished Dutch barn, forty four by forty feet; with a building adjoining it, principally calculated for stabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet, which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay over head. A good wagon house, a frame cider house, thirty two by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and screw press; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted for different sorts of grain, also for hogging of apples, &c. One of the best framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a thousand bushels of corn; a poultry house conveniently finished, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks, covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with cedar, and in the best repair. A good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, Spitzenburgh, green apple, red streak, house apple, vandevere, &c. also the common fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of six hundred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection (meaning in the season of them) and a nursery coming on of the best grafted fruit, plums, pears, cherries, &c. With as good water as in the world, both from a well and a spring, near the house; pleasantly situated on the main road between Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center. ALSO, a set of mills, near Kingston, in said province, fifteen miles from Trenton, and same distance from Brunswick; two pair of stones, in good repair, conveniently situated for merchant and country work. Also, a house and lot in Princetown, very convenient for a merchant's shop, or tradesman;—said house will be rented if not sold before next spring: It is the house wherein the said Forman formerly kept store, and supposed to be the best stand for business in the town; the shelves are all standing, and is perhaps one of the best store rooms to be found; there is also upon said lot a good ware-house, and smoke-house. Also a house and lot in Kingston, very convenient for a tavern;—the best house in that town, and will be sold for less than half its value, if such a purchaser offers. Also a tract of wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon interest, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, as may best suit the purchaser.

PROPOSALS For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, **THE WORKS** OF THE CELEBRATED **JOHN WILKES, Esq;**

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of **NORTH-BRITON,** In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of **LORD HOLLAND, LORD EGREMONT, LORD BUTE,** and **LORD HALIFAX, LORD SANDWICH,**

And **GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;** Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownall; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubsribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Charles-Town, South-Carolina; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

A few HOGSHEADS of **Choice JAMAICA RUM,** TO BE SOLD AT **WILLIAM MERCIER'S** Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. **TO BE SOLD, by** **PHILIP LIVINGSTON,**

At his Store near the Ferry Stairs, **BROAD-cloths in half pieces of all** colours, Bath coating, forest cloths, rattens and frizes of all sorts, bearskins, red and blue coating, tear-nought, spotted swanskin, striped blankets of all sorts, ferges, black and coloured worsted patterns for breeches, men's plain and ribbed worsted hosiery, women's hose; tammies, durants, shalloon, felt hats, fustians, Turkey stripes, Turkey burdets; worsted plush, checks of all sorts usually imported; Scotch handkerchiefs, Manchester velvets, silk and cotton gowns, Holland sheeting, dowlas, printed and pencilled calicoes, purple do. chintzes, cambricks, lawns, counterpains, chamoices, diaper table cloths, silk romals, black, blue, and ash coloured peelongs; sewing silks of all colours, sewing thread, silk damascus, writing paper, powder blue, white wash brushes, hand brushes and shoe brushes; marble chimney pieces and squares, netting twine; 8d. rod. 12d. 14d. 16d. and 30d. nails, two and a quarter inch sheathing nails, four and a half inch deck nails; a complete assortment of buckles and buttons, penknives, snuff boxes; knives and forks, ivory and horn combs, knitting pins, brads and steel thimbles, metal and stone links; 6 by 8 crown window glass. quart bottles in hampers, ginger in bags, heart and club steel, tea kettles, grindstones; bohea and congo tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, lump sugar, Comynne or Leyden cheese; brandy and geneva in casks and casks, fine cordials in cases, and a cargo of choice Teneiff wine, just imported. 55 58

Wants Employment, A Person who can write a good Hand and understands Merchants Accounts, is willing to agree with any Gentleman, on reasonable Terms:—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer. 55 58

TO BE SOLD, A Small Plantation in the Township of East-Chester, about Half a Mile from the Town, lying on the Road that leads to West-Chester; containing about 40 Acres, be the same more or less; the Whole is in the best Repair, with a Variety of necessary Buildings all in good Order, in good Fence and Wall; with a Variety of Orchard, and other Fruit Trees of the choicest Sorts; besides Meadow, both fresh and salt, all of the best Kind, with some Plow or Pasture Land: 'Tis a fine pleasant Situation for a Tradesman of any Sort, or for a Gentleman's Country Retreat.—Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, and agree on reasonable Terms. **THOMAS WRIGHT.** N. B. Bonds with good Security will be acceptable for some Time for the whole Purchase. 54 57

TO BE SOLD, A Farm of land, containing 300 acres, lying and being in the county of West Chester, and township of New Rochelle, about two miles from the landing, and situate on the road leading from the landing to the White Plains; There is about 150 acres of wood land on said farm, about 38 acres of very good meadow, clear'd, and a considerable deal of swamp, which may be improv'd into excellent mowing ground; There is also on said farm, two large orchards, one old and the other young, the greatest part grafted fruit; out of which has been made in one year, 80 barrels of cider; there are excellent peaches of different sorts, and a great variety of peaches, with plenty of cherries; The farm is all very well water'd, with a brook running thro' it, on which a saw-mill might be erected, with a convenience for a tan yard, where there has been one already, with several of the utensils yet remaining. There is on said farm, a stone house of one story high, with large garret rooms; there are four large rooms on the lower floor, with a linter, that extends the whole length of the house, and which might be improv'd into convenient bedrooms; there are also two sleeping rooms above; said house has adjoining to it a good kitchen, with two rooms in it, and there is also a very good cellar under the house: There are on the premises two large barns, with a cider-mill and house, with other out-houses. Whoever has a mind to purchase said farm, for further information may apply to Levinus Clarkson, or Adrian Bancker, merchants in New-York, and shall have an indisputable title, by (55 58) **OLIVER BESLY.**

RICHARD NORRIS, STAY-MAKER, from LONDON, **MAKES** all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the Society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting. N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lot's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50 53

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN M. A. at the Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of more Length than Breadth inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.